






**Delay generator.**

**Patent number:** DE69030990T  
**Publication date:** 1998-02-05  
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**Classification:**  
**- International:** H03K5/14; H03K5/14; (IPC1-7): H03K5/14  
**- european:** H03K5/14  
**Application number:** DE19906030990T 19901003  
**Priority number(s):** US19890419427 19891010

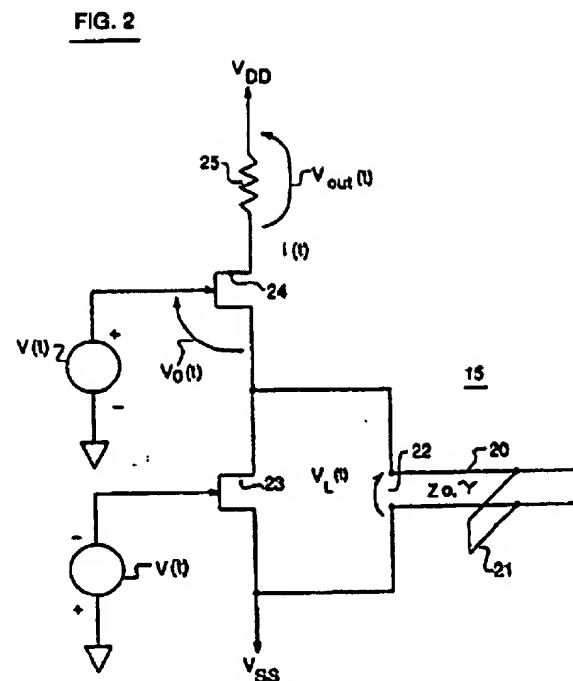
**Also published as:**

 EP0422825 (A2)  
 US5014286 (A1)  
 JP3139914 (A)  
 EP0422825 (A3)  
 EP0422825 (B1)

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Abstract not available for DE69030990T  
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(11) Publication number:

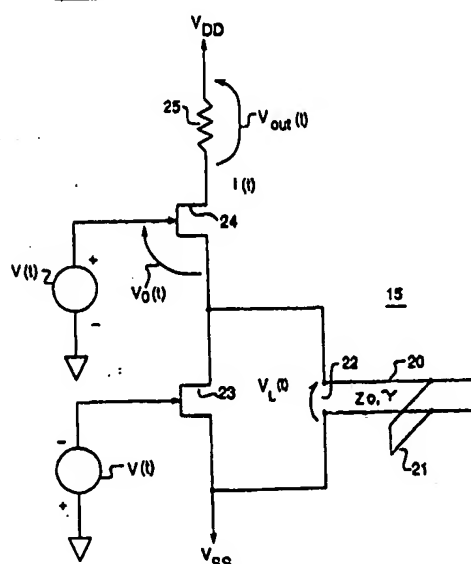
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**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**(21) Application number: **90310820.7**(51) Int. Cl.<sup>5</sup>: **H03K 5/14**(22) Date of filing: **03.10.90**(30) Priority: **10.10.89 US 419427**(43) Date of publication of application:  
**17.04.91 Bulletin 91/16**(54) Designated Contracting States:  
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(54) Delay generator.

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**FIG. 2****EP 0 422 825 A2**

## DELAY GENERATOR

### Background of the Invention

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to delay generators generally, and more particularly, to delay generators used in clock recovery circuitry of data communication receivers, such as high-speed optical data links.

### Description of the Prior Art

Most data communication systems require the synchronization of a local sampling clock to an incoming digital data stream to optimally sample the incoming data stream and control the decoding thereof. Typically, the synchronization must extract the local sampling clock from the incoming digital data itself. With many very high-speed systems, the synchronizing process is complicated by the data format of the digital data stream having relatively few data transitions from which a local clock can be derived, e.g., non-return-to-zero (NRZ) coding. The NRZ format allows for a relatively large amount of data which may be transmitted within a given bandwidth, the bandwidth being dictated by regulation or tariff, transmission media capacity, or the capacity of the electronics coupling to the transmission media.

At very high speeds (e.g.,  $10^9$ - $10^{10}$  bits per second, referred to here as 1-10 Giga-bits per second, or Gbs), the traditional methods of deriving the local clock are not sufficient, because of many factors, such as, delay stability with time and temperature, cost, delay symmetry, physical size, or the inability to be monolithically integrated with other electronic circuits.

It is further desirable to provide a delay generator operable at very high speeds that is both relatively inexpensive to manufacture and have reasonably stable delays with temperature and aging. Further, such a delay generator should be adaptable to operate over a relatively wide range of delays and be readily integratable with other electronic circuits. In particular, the delay generator should be able to provide the relatively very short delays necessary for very high-speed digital communication systems, such as high-speed optical data links and the like.

### Summary of the Invention

These and other aspects of the invention are provided for generally by, according to one aspect of the invention, a delay generator being characterized by: a delay line having a characteristic impedance of  $Z_0$ , a first end terminated in an impedance different from  $Z_0$ , and round-trip delay time  $\tau$ ; means, responsive to an input signal and connected to the second end of the delay line, for impressing thereon an instantaneous voltage substantially equal to the voltage of the input signal; and differencing means, responsive to the input signal and coupled to the second end of the delay line, for generating the difference between the voltage of the input signal from the voltage across the delay line. The output impedance of the impressing means, combined with the input impedance of the differencing means, is substantially dual to the characteristic impedance of the delay line, and the output of the differencing means is the input signal delayed by the round-trip delay time of the delay line,  $\tau$ .

Another aspect of the invention is a clock recovery system used in optical data links or the like. The system has a delay generator, responsive to an input signal, for delaying the input signal by substantially one-half the symbol interval of the input signal; a multiplier, responsive to an input signal and the delayed input signal from the delay generator, having an output; and, a filtering means, coupled to the output of the multiplier, to pass signals from the multiplier, that have a frequency substantially equal to the symbol rate of the input signal, to an output; the delay generator being characterized by: a delay line having a characteristic impedance  $Z_0$ , a first end terminated in an impedance different from  $Z_0$ , and round-trip delay time of substantially one-half the symbol interval of the input signal; means, responsive to an input signal and connected to the second end of the delay line, for impressing thereon an instantaneous voltage substantially dual to the voltage of the input signal; and a differencing means, responsive to the input signal and connected to the second end of the delay line, for generating the difference between the voltage of the input signal and the voltage across the delay line. The output impedance of the impressing means, combined with the input impedance of the differencing means, is substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line, and the output of the differencing means is the output of the delay generator.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, a method of delaying an input signal is characterized by the steps of: impressing across the input of a delay line, of predetermined length and

terminated at the end thereof by an impedance different from the characteristic impedance thereof, a signal substantially equal to the input signal; and taking the difference between the input signal the signal across the input of the delay line, the result thereof being the delayed version of the input signal. The amount of delay is substantially determined by the round-trip delay time of the delay line and the delay line is terminated at its input with an impedance substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line.

### Brief Description of the Drawing

The foregoing features of this invention, as well as the invention itself, may be more fully understood from the following detailed description of the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of the receiver portion of an exemplary high-speed optical data link;

FIG. 2 is a simplified schematic of an exemplary delay generator used in FIG. 1;

FIGs. 3 and 4 are models of the circuit shown in FIG. 2 to facilitate understanding of the invention;

FIG. 5 is an exemplary graph (not to scale) of signals in the exemplary delay generator with a short-circuit termination;

FIG. 6 is an exemplary graph (not to scale) of signals in the exemplary delay generator with an open circuit termination; and,

FIG. 7 is a simplified schematic of another exemplary delay generator, similar to that shown in FIG. 2 but for differential operation.

### Detailed Description

In FIG. 1, an exemplary receiver portion 10 of an high-speed optical data link (not shown) is diagramed. A photodiode 11 converts received optical pulses and converts them to electrical signals which are amplified by amplifier 12. The amplified pulses are coupled to a conventional sample and decode circuit 13 and to a clock recovery circuit 14. A local clock signal is derived by the clock recovery circuitry 14 so that the incoming data is correctly (optimally) sampled and decoded as valid received data.

The clock recovery circuitry 14 is shown here using a delay-and-multiply technique, discussed above. As shown, a delay generator 15, which will be discussed in detail below, delays the amplified pulses from the amplifier 12 by an amount substantially equal to one-half the symbol rate of the received data. Multiplier 16 multiplies the amplified pulses with the delayed amplified pulses, the re-

sults of which are passed to a filter means 17, shown here as a bandpass filter with a center frequency of substantially the symbol rate of the incoming data. Although shown here as a bandpass filter, filter means 17 may be implemented as a phase-locked loop (PLL).

The delay generator 15 may be implemented by the circuit shown in FIG. 2. A delay line 20, having a characteristic (or surge) impedance  $Z_0$ , is terminated at one end with an impedance different from  $Z_0$ , preferably a shorting stub 21 or an open circuit. The improper end termination allows for a round-trip propagation delay of a signal applied to the input 22 of the delay line 20 of  $\tau$  seconds, referred to here as just  $\tau$ . A means, comprising transistors 23 and 24, impress across the inputs 22 an instantaneous voltage substantially equal to the input signal voltage  $v(t)$ . Transistor 24 also operates as a differencing means to determine the difference in voltage between the voltage of the input signal  $v(t)$  and the voltage  $v_L(t)$  across the input 22 of the delay line 20. For purposes here, transistor 24, operating as a voltage (source) follower, in conjunction with transistor 23 operating as a controlled current source, forces  $v_L(t)$  to be substantially equal to the instantaneous voltage of the input voltage  $v(t)$ . By instantaneous voltage, we mean the voltage impressed on the delay line before the so-impressed voltage (signal) has propagated down the delay line 20, reflected off the open end of the delay line 20 or the shorting stub 21, and propagated back through the delay line 20 to input 22. It is understood, as will be shown below, that when the signal has so reflected and returned to the input 22, the voltage thereon will be substantially canceled.

The transconductance ( $g_{m24}$ ) of transistor 24 is chosen such that the output impedance of the transistor 24, as viewed at the source terminal thereof and in parallel with the output resistance of the transistor 23, is substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line 20. This properly terminates the delay line 20 and absorbs the reflected signals therefrom, as will be explained in more detail below.

The drain terminal of transistor 24 couples to a load resistor 25 having a resistance of  $R_{25}$ . The voltage drop thereon,  $v_{out}(t)$ , is the delayed input signal  $v(t)$ , which can be represented as  $Kv(t-\tau)$ . The constant  $K$  is determined by the drain current  $i(t)$  from transistor 24, the resistance  $R_{25}$ , the transconductance  $g_{m24}$ , and the input signal  $v(t)$ , as will be shown below.

To understand the operation of the delay generator 15, an electrical model 30 thereof is shown in FIG. 3, using the shorting stub 21. Using an open delay line 20 will be discussed below. Controlled current source 31, corresponding to transis-

tor 23, has a current proportional to the input signal  $v(t)$ , shown here as  $g_{m23}v(t)$ . Transistor 24 (FIG. 1) is modeled as a voltage source 32 and resistor 33, the resistance being substantially  $1/g_{m24}$ , or as stated above, the characteristic impedance of the delay line 20, ignoring any output impedance of transistor 23 (FIG. 2). The resulting voltage across the delay line 20 inputs 22 is  $v_L(t)$ .

If the transconductances  $g_{m23}$  and  $g_{m24}$  substantially the same, it can be shown that the circuit model 30 may be simplified to what is shown in FIG. 4 to determine the voltage  $v_L(t)$ . In this case, the model 30 (FIG. 3) becomes the model 40 with a voltage source 41 having a voltage twice that of source 32 in FIG. 3. Resistor 42 has the same resistance as resistor 33 in FIG. 3 (substantially  $Z_0$ ). For purposes here, the input signal,  $v(t)$ , is a pulse having a duration longer than the round-trip delay of the delay line 20,  $\tau$ . The resulting voltage  $v_L(t)$  is graphed in FIG. 5 (not to scale). The resulting voltage  $v_L(t)$  is a pulse having an amplitude of  $A$  and a period of substantially  $\tau$ , the round-trip delay time of the delay line 20. The polarity of the pulse is dependent on the polarity of the input signal,  $v(t)$ ; when  $v(t)$  goes positive,  $v_L(t)$  is a positive pulse of amplitude  $A$  and when  $v(t)$  goes negative,  $v_L(t)$  is a negative pulse of amplitude  $A$ . It should be noted that the amplitude of  $v_L(t)$  is substantially equal to the amplitude of the input signal  $v(t)$ .

Returning to FIG. 3, the voltage  $v_o(t)$  can be determined as the voltage drop across the resistor 33. The voltage  $v_o(t)$  is then  $v(t) - v_L(t)$ . Referring again to FIG. 5, the voltage  $v_o(t)$  can be graphically determined from  $v(t)$  and  $v_L(t)$  as determined above. As shown,  $v_o(t)$  is the input signal  $v(t)$  delayed by the time  $\tau$ . Hence, the input signal  $v(t)$  is delayed by the round-trip delay time through the delay line 20,  $\tau$ .

Similarly, when shorting stub 21 (FIGs. 3 and 4) is not used (delay line 20 is open-circuited), the resulting voltage  $v_L(t)$  is shown in FIG. 6 (not to scale). The voltage  $v_L(t)$  is a double pulse of amplitudes  $A$  and  $2A$ , the length of the amplitude  $A$  portion being substantially  $\tau$ . As before, if the signal  $v_L(t)$  is subtracted from the input signal  $v(t)$ , then  $v_o(t)$  is a negative going pulse of amplitude  $A$ . As shown, this is the input signal  $v(t)$ , inverted, and delayed by  $\tau$ . Hence, the input signal  $v(t)$  is delayed by the round-trip delay time through the delay line 20,  $\tau$ , and inverted.

As stated above, the transconductances  $g_{m23}$ ,  $g_{m24}$  should be substantially equal so that the amplitude of  $v_L(t)$  is substantially equal to that of  $v(t)$ . However, transistor 24, operating as a source (voltage) follower may not provide a voltage substantially equal to  $v(t)$  as shown by voltage source 32 in FIG. 3. Since the transconductance  $g_{m24}$  is primarily used to determine the output impedance

of transistor 24, the transconductance  $g_{m23}$  may be varied to compensate for inaccuracies of the source follower function of transistor 24.

The voltage  $v_o(t)$  is impressed across the gate and source of transistor 24 in FIG. 2. This voltage,  $v_o(t)$ , multiplied by the transconductance of the transistor 24,  $g_{m24}$ , is the output current  $i(t)$ . This current multiplied by the resistance of resistor 25,  $R_{25}$ , is then the output signal  $v_{out}(t)$ , which is delayed by  $\tau$  and proportional to the input signal  $v(t)$ :

$$v_{out}(t) = R_{25} g_{m24} v(t - \tau) = K v(t - \tau)$$

In FIG. 2, the input signal to transistor 24 is  $v(t)$  and  $-v(t)$  to transistor 23, which may be inconvenient to generate with precise alignment, i.e., the phases are substantially  $180^\circ$  out of phase. Hence, it is preferred that the delay generator be a fully differential implementation of the delay generator 15. One such exemplary implementation is shown in FIG. 7.

Operation of the differential delay generator 60 is similar to that discussed in connection with the operation of the delay generator 15 of FIG. 2. As shown,  $v(t)$  is not referenced to a fixed potential and is a fully differential signal. Similarly, the output signal,  $v_{out}(t)$  is fully differential. Transistors 61, 62 operate as current sources, corresponding to transistor 23 of FIG. 2. Transistors 63, 64 operate as voltage followers, load impedances to delay line 20, and differencing means, corresponding to transistor 24 of FIG. 2. Also resistors 65, 66 correspond to resistor 25 of FIG. 2. It is noted that transistor 61 is cross-coupled to transistor 64, as are transistors 62 and 63, such that the proper phase of the input signal  $v(t)$  is provided to the voltage follower transistors 63, 64 and to the current source transistors 61, 62 for proper operation of the delay generator 60. Level shifting circuitry 67, 68, shown here as fixed voltage sources, provide the proper DC offset necessary for the input signal  $v(t)$  to drive both the current source transistors 61, 62 and the voltage follower transistors 63, 64. Current source 69 allows for the common mode voltage of the input signal  $v(t)$  to vary without affecting the operation of the delay generator 60. It is further noted that the output impedances of the transistors 63, 64 are effectively placed in series, so that the output impedances thereof must be adjusted lower, each approximately one-half the characteristic impedance,  $Z_0$ , of the delay line 20.

If, instead of shorting the delay line 20 with stub 21, the delay line 20 is open-circuited, delay generator 60 will provide the desired delay  $\tau$  (when delay line 20 is sized to provide the desired delay  $\tau$ ) but the output signal  $V_{out}(t)$  will have the opposite polarity to that provided when using the shorted delay line 20.

Although the operation of the delay generator (15, FIG. 2 or 60, FIG. 7) is described above using

either a shorted- or an open-circuited delay line 20, other terminations are possible. It is understood that terminating the end of the delay line 20 with an impedance different from the characteristic impedance thereof will allow for the necessary signal reflection by the delay line 20. It is preferable to use an open- or a short-circuited delay line 20 to maximize the amplitude of the reflected signals therefrom.

Having described the preferred embodiment of this invention, it will now be apparent to one of skill in the art that other embodiments incorporating its concept may be used. It is felt, therefore, that this invention should not be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but rather should be limited only by the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

### Claims

1. A delay generator (e.g., 15) characterized by: a delay line (e.g., 20) having a characteristic impedance  $Z_0$ , a first end terminated in an impedance different from  $Z_0$ , and round-trip delay time  $\tau$ ; impressing means (e.g., 23, 24), responsive to an input signal (e.g.,  $V(t)$ ) and connected to the second end (e.g., 22) of the delay line, for impressing thereon an instantaneous voltage substantially equal to the voltage of the input signal; and, differencing means (e.g., 24), responsive to the input signal and coupled to the second end of the delay line, for generating the difference between the voltage of the input signal and the voltage (e.g.,  $V_L(t)$ ) across the delay line; wherein the output impedance of the impressing means, combined with the input impedance of the differencing means, is substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line, and the output of the differencing means is the input signal delayed by the round-trip delay time of the delay line,  $\tau$ .

2. A clock recovery system (e.g., 14), used in optical data links or the like, having: a delay generator (e.g., 15), responsive to an input signal, for delaying the input signal by substantially one-half the symbol interval of the input signal; a multiplier (e.g., 16), responsive to an input signal and the delayed input signal from the delay generator, having an output; and, a filtering means (e.g., 17), coupled to the output of the multiplier, to pass signals from the multiplier, that have a frequency substantially equal to the symbol rate of the input signal, to an output; the delay generator being CHARACTERIZED BY: a delay line (e.g., 20) having a characteristic impedance  $Z_0$ , a first end terminated in an impedance different from  $Z_0$ , and a round-trip delay time of substantially one-half the symbol interval of the

input signal;

impressing means (e.g., 23, 24), responsive to a input signal and connected to the second end (e.g., 22) of the delay line, for impressing thereon a instantaneous voltage substantially equal to the voltage of the input signal; and, a differencing means (e.g., 24), responsive to the input signal and connected to the second end of the delay line, for generating the difference between the voltage of the input signal and the voltage (e.g.,  $V_L(t)$ ) across the delay line; wherein the output impedance of the impressing means, combined with the input impedance of the differencing means, is substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line, and the output of the differencing means is the output of the delay generator.

3. The delay generator as recited in claim 1 or 2, wherein the impressing means is characterized by: a voltage source (e.g., 24), responsive to the input signal and having a series impedance substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line, connected to the input of the delay line; and, a current source (e.g., 23), responsive to the input signal, connected to the input of the delay line; wherein voltage from the voltage source is combined with the current from the current source to provide an instantaneous voltage across the input of the delay line substantially equal to the voltage of the input signal.

4. The delay generator as recited in claim 3, wherein the voltage source and the differencing means are characterized by: a first transistor (e.g., 24) having an input and first and second outputs, the conductivity of the transistor between the first and second outputs being determined primarily by the difference in voltage between the input and the first output, the input responsive to the input signal, the first output connected to the input of the delay line; and, a load resistor (e.g., 25) connected to the second output of the transistor;

wherein the output of the differencing means is the voltage across the load resistor and the transconductance of the first transistor is chosen such that the impedance provided at the first output of the first transistor is substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line.

5. The delay generator as recited in claim 3, wherein the current source is characterized by: a second transistor (e.g., 23) having an input and two outputs, the input responsive to the input signal, and the outputs connected to the delay line; wherein the transconductance of the second transistor is substantially equal to the transconductance of the first transistor.

6. A method of delaying an input signal (e.g.,  $V(t)$ ), characterized by the steps of:

impressing across the input of a delay line (e.g., 20), of predetermined length and terminated at the end thereof by an impedance different from the characteristic impedance thereof, a signal substantially equal to the input signal; and,

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subtracting the signal (e.g.,  $V_L(t)$ ) across the input of the delay line (e.g., 22) from the input signal, the result thereof being the delayed version of the input signal;

wherein the amount of delay is substantially determined by the round-trip delay time of the delay line and the delay line is terminated at its input with an impedance substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the delay line.

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7. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the delay line end termination impedance is a short-circuit.

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8. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the delay line end termination impedance is an open circuit.

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FIG. 1

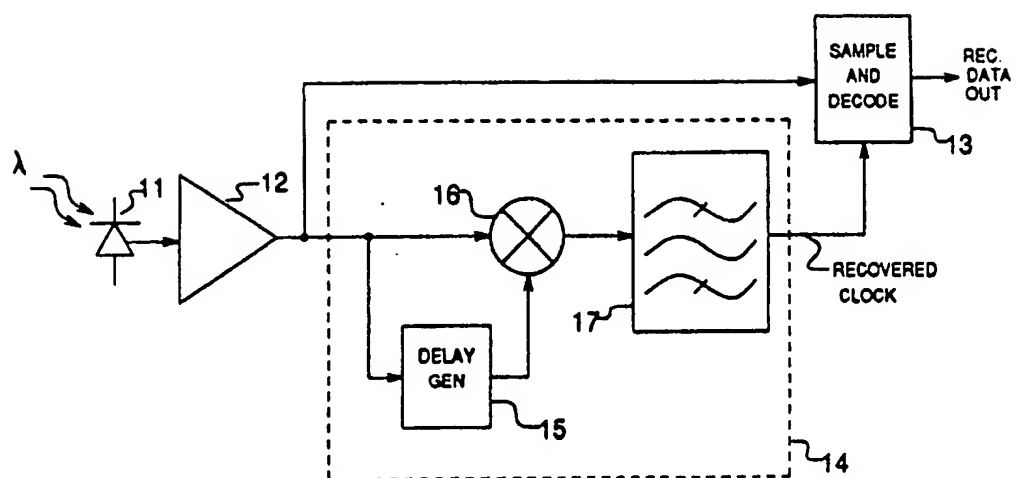




FIG. 2

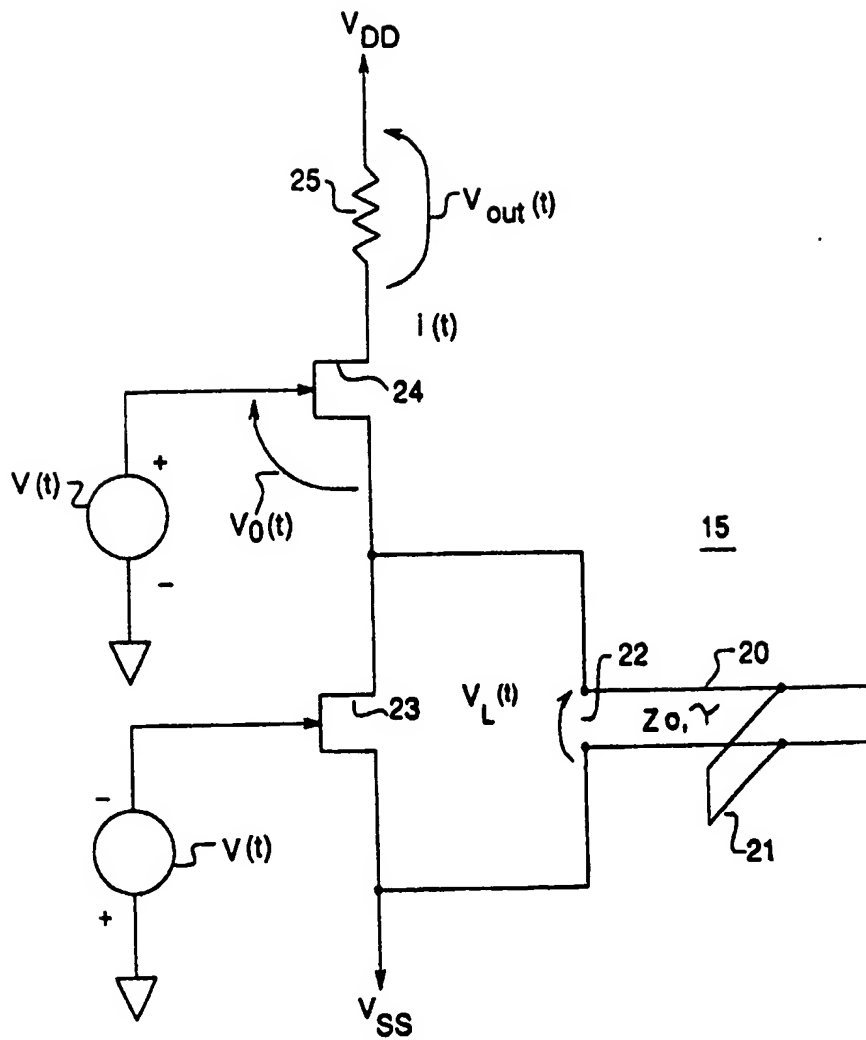


FIG. 3

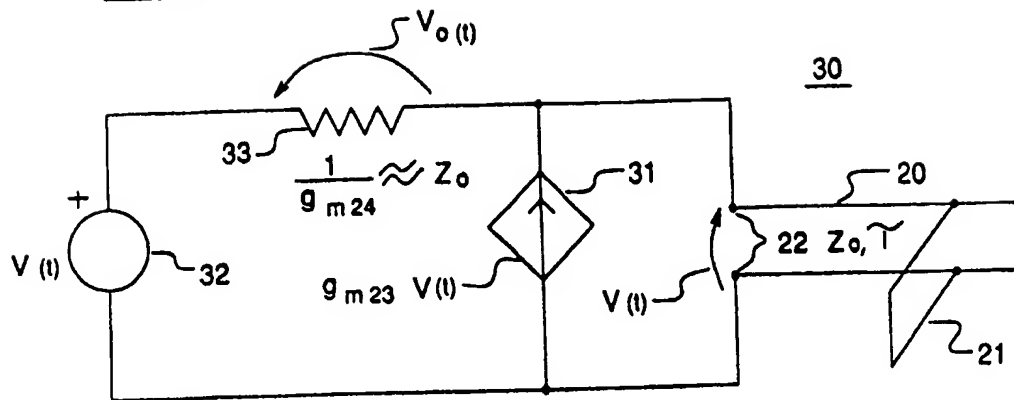


FIG. 4

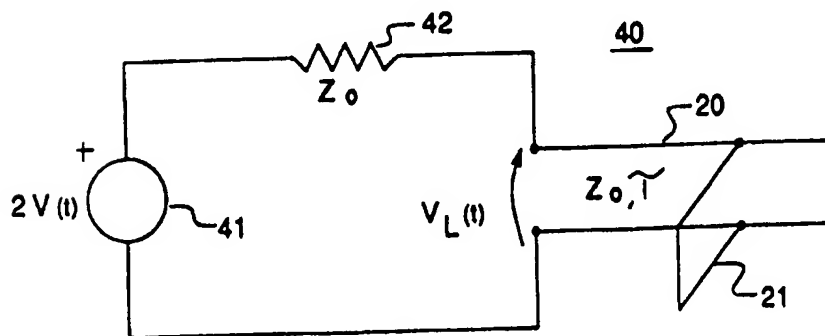


FIG. 5

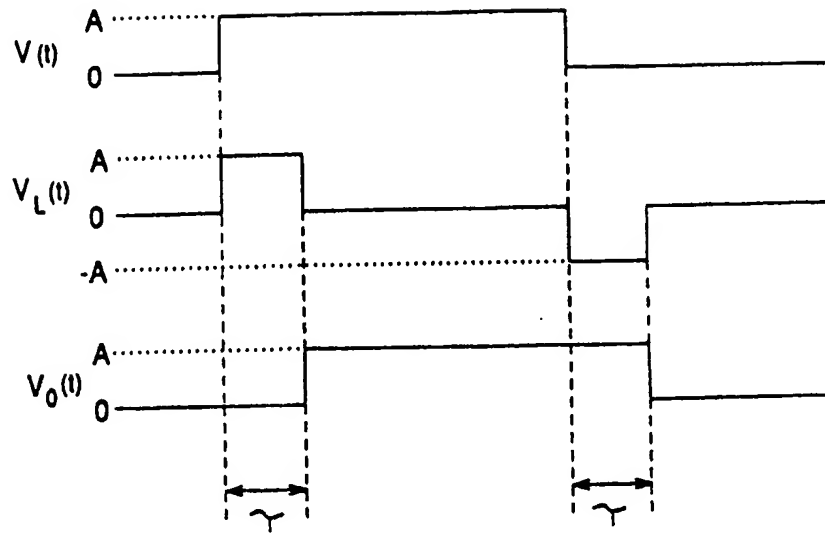


FIG. 6

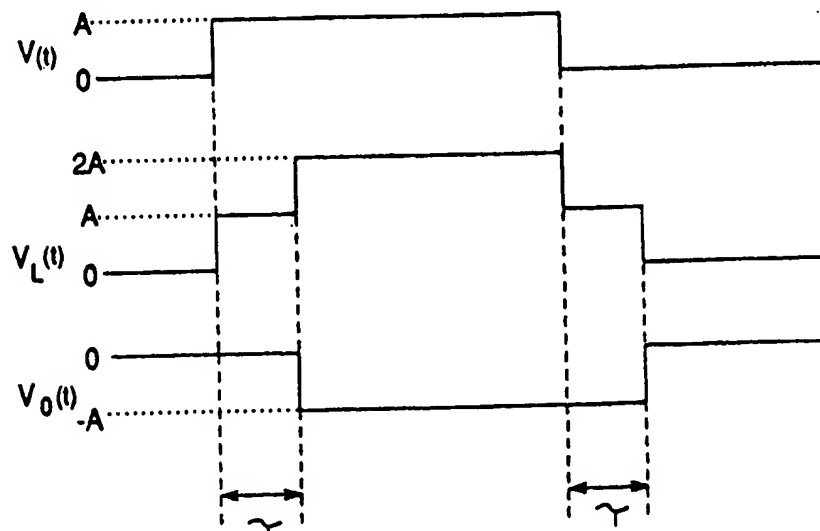


FIG. 7

